

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. IV.

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No 192.

CANADIAN NEWS.

GENERAL MANAGER VAN HORNE DISCUSSES THE MONOPOLY.

The Report Resolution Carried in Nova Scotia—The Week's Review.

The Rockwood Case.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—The local legislature has decided that Jackson is the attorney for Rockwood, leaving Hazel to find redress in court.

Report in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 29.—The repeal resolutions have been carried in the Nova Scotia legislature.

THE WEEK'S WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—The Winnipeg St. George's Society celebrated St. George's Day with a grand parade this morning. Day Thunder, who attempted to kill his squaw, at Qu'Appelle, has been taken to the Manitoba penitentiary.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—It is expected that work on the Hudson's Bay railway will commence in a few days.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—The tenth of May will be Arbor Day in Manitoba.

Blaesel's drug store was badly damaged by fire today.

Two prisoners in the Brandon jail made an unsuccessful attempt to escape yesterday by knocking the turnkey down. They were overpowered and are still in jail.

James O'Neill, of St. Paul, charged with adultery with the wife of John McAllister, of Lethbridge, was yesterday held to the Grand Jury for bail of \$2,000, in default of which he was sent to jail. The testimony showed that O'Neill had been living with the woman in St. Paul, at the Tremont house, since April 5th and that the pair had fled when the husband arrived in the city.

A committee was appointed to draft a jubilee address.

The government telegraph line between Battleford and Qu'Appelle is being repaired under Gilmour's direction, and the work will be finished next June. A new line is being built west from Battleford to Edmonton via Ft. Pitt and Frog Lake and when completed will make the service very perfect. Iron poles are being used.

WINNIPEG, April 28.—The official figures of the Manitoba census give Winnipeg's population at 20,228.

The tailors' strike in Winnipeg is over, the men having given in.

OTTAWA.

St. George's society and the Odd Fellows had church parades yesterday.

William O'Brien announces his unalterable determination to visit Canada and agitate against Lansdowne, in the cause of Home Rule. The debate at Ottawa was continued yesterday, when Blake and others condemned the proposed visit of the Conservative camp.

European advices report the tide of emigration to America this year enormous.

Thursday, 21st of June, has been proclaimed a day of thanksgiving and general throughout the Dominion in honor of the Queen's jubilee, the principal speaker.

Chamberlain, the burglar, has been committed for trial.

A church colonization scheme has been developed in England and a tract of land has been secured for the purpose at Churchbridge, a new station at the end of the M. & N. W. Ry. Three hundred settlers will shortly arrive in Winnipeg, and proceed to the settlement and a dozen of immigrants are now here waiting for the main body.

The members of the Yukon expedition left today for British Columbia.

Lord Lansdowne has effected a compromise with his tenants, and O'Brien has therefore postponed his contemplated visit to Canada.

The Grand Trunk railroad is raising one million dollars for double tracking the line.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 25.—The Ontario legislature was prorogued on Saturday.

It is said that work on the Northwest Central railway will be commenced within the next ten days.

A capital of \$250,000 has been raised for the Standard, a new Conservative daily which will appear shortly in Toronto.

A party of English engineers and military officers with an escort furnished by the Army of Canada has started south on a survey for a railway from Kabul to Candahar, bringing the capital of Afghanistan into direct communication with British India.

TORONTO, April 28.—Adjutant Dean of the Northwest Mounted Police will leave Toronto this week with about 300 recruits for the force.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 28.—Serious floods are prevailing in Montreal. They commenced yesterday. The water region is some three feet on Craig street, half a mile from the river to about ten streets adjacent. At

Point St. Charles the water is up to the second stories in some buildings. The ice did great damage on the north shore carrying away several houses and much stock. So far, however, no loss of life is reported, but it is feared that when the country districts are heard from the same tale will not be able to be told. All the English newspapers except the Star are flooded out and will be dependent on their French contemporaries for publication facilities today.

The annexation resolution was defeated in the Nova Scotia legislature yesterday by 20 to 1.

MONTREAL, April 29.—Rev Mr Quincy, of rebellion fame, arrived from England yesterday. Two hundred immigrants came on the same ship.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The flood situation is again practically unchanged. The water has been receding slowly but so far no perceptible difference is noticeable in the most flooded districts. The lake ice is yet to come down and until it does the flood cannot end. The distress among the flooded is increasing notwithstanding the charitable efforts to prevent suffering. The cold weather has added to the destitution which is principally owing to the lack of coal with which to warm the houses. Immense damage is reported on both sides of the river below and above the city. Numerous buildings have been carried away and several narrow escapes from fatal deaths are reported. The latest scheme for the prevention is the erection of a great embankment along the city front at a cost of about \$500,000. This would perhaps defend Montreal but the effect on the villages in the vicinity could not but be disastrous, and a strong protest is therefore certain.

THE NORTHWEST.

QU'APPLEE, April 23.—A conservative convention will be held on Monday to nominate candidates to fill Perley's place in the Northwest Council.

OTHER POINTS.

MORRISBURG, April 23.—A freight train went through a bridge on the Grand Trunk near Morrisburg yesterday. Thirteen cars were wrecked, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

QUEBEC, April 27.—The crucifix bill which was introduced in the local legislature and which was treated with such hostility among the Protestants of Quebec has been withdrawn.

QUEBEC, April 28.—A series of non-contingent resolutions have been moved in the Quebec Legislature. The Government was sustained by ten majority.

BLOODS AND PEGANS

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE RESERVES AND BIG TALK WITH RED CROW.

The Governor and Mrs. Dewdney went to Banff last night and will spend the day there. During his visit to Macleod the Governor, accompanied by Rev Father Lacombe went to the Blood reserve and had a big talk with Chief Red Crow and his councillors. Nearly all the band were there and the meeting was regarded with great interest by all of them. His honor spoke to them in his usual kind manner, saying that the government always had their welfare at heart. He advised them not to interfere in any trouble on the United States side, as if they went there, even for a peaceful purpose, they would expose themselves to be killed by the whites who would take them for horse thieves. He encouraged them to go on with their work and he tried once again to make them understand that the time was coming when they must support themselves and not depend on the government for their rations.

Red Crow and many of the braves replied. They were very glad to see the Governor. They all liked him and knew he was their friend and every word he said to them was wise and good. They were sorry to say, though, that they were becoming poorer and poorer all the time and they needed the government rations more all the time. They had no desire to make trouble at all but they had to complain that the white man often stole their horses and was not punished but whenever there were any horses stolen or other wrong done all the blame was put on the Indian. It was easy for the whites to put all the blame on the Indians as the latter had no way to defend themselves—no newspaper member of parliament—and the white men were more swift to lie than the Indians.

Presents of tea and tobacco were distributed among the tribe and when the speeches were finished the Governor and Father Lacombe left. There has been a great deal of disease among the Bloods and a great many children died last winter.

His honor and father Lacombe then visited the Piegan Reserve, 20 miles distant, where they were pleased to find the Indians quiet and working in their fields. The school—a fine building erected by Rev. Father Legal—was visited and the Governor was greatly interested in the exercises which the children have been taught. The average attendance is 30.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—A severe cyclone visited some portions of Missouri yesterday. Great damage resulted to life and property.

WESTERN INTERESTS.

THE WESTERN CANADA MEMBERS AND SENATORS MEET.

And Discusses Questions Affecting This Country—Other Others None.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The general impression is that the bill to give local government to the Northwest will be thrown out and a new scheme enlarging the functions of the Council, increasing the membership to 24, abolishing the appointed members, with possibly two or three exceptions, and in fact making it a large county council will probably be presented.

It is generally believed that Lt.-Governor Dewdney will not be reappointed although numerous petitions and deputations have waited upon the government for his continuance in office.

Mr Maguire of Kingston has been appointed Judge for the Saskatchewan district.

A. P. McDonald is in Ottawa seeking a land grant for the Winnipeg and Northern Pacific railway. He wants 6,400 acres per mile from Winnipeg to Lac la Biche; \$10,000 from there to the Peace River and \$12,000 from Peace River to Port Simpson. If the grant is received the road is to be built from Winnipeg to the Narrows this year with the probability of the Stonewall branch being utilized.

The Department of Agriculture will experiment in forestry and plant trees in several townships in the Northwest.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Watson will ask if it is the intention of the government to appoint Jeremiah Travis as one of the judges of the new court for the Northwest Territories.

OTTAWA, April 26.—A meeting of the Conservative members and senators west of Lake Superior tried yesterday to organize for concerted action on many questions. One subject discussed was disallowance, but on this some of the Northwest members expressed the belief that their and Manitoba's interests would be better advanced by urging the extension of branch lines rather than by agitating for an alteration of the government policy towards old Manitoba. They themselves were satisfied that clause fifteen could not be amended and it was deemed to secure for themselves what was deemed to be the next best thing.

The question of railway rates was also discussed, but as the meeting had not adjourned before them it was decided to secure the necessary statistics with rates charged by American transcontinental lines and when required to take whatever action seemed advisable.

Representation in the cabinet was also spoken of, one British Columbia senator urging that every province should be given a portfolio, but the general feeling was that all the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific could reasonably expect to be represented by one representative.

Another meeting will be held shortly when the whole fourteen members and five senators will be present.

Mr. Davis received petitions for the continuation of the mail service between Beaufort and Mactaquac, and from Edmonton regarding scrip for Half-Breed children born since 1870.

The Government has decided in accordance with the wishes of the Northwest Council, to extend the time of payment for pre-emption grants last year to the present.

The bridge over the Bow River, asked for by the Northwest Council, will be considered by the government when preparing the estimates.

Hon Thor. White has introduced a bill respecting the Banff National Park, which fixes the boundaries and gives powers to Government for ordering police regulations.

Sir John is introducing a bill to give two Senators to the Northwest.

A largely signed petition from Qu'Appelle has been received asking for the reappointment of Lt.-Governor Dewdney.

General Strange interviewed some of the ministers on Saturday respecting the cattle ranches with which he is connected in the Northwest. Messrs. Reid and Benson who are also interested in the ranch in question are here on business with General Strange. The former leaves for Winnipeg on Tuesday.

The members of British Columbia and the Northwest will meet tonight to arrange for some united action toward securing a reduction of passenger and freight rates in the west.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The Minister of Justice stated yesterday that it was not the intention to appoint Judge Travis to a Northwest Judgeship.

The Chinook Belt Railway.

OTTAWA, April 29.—Yesterday Mr Davis introduced a bill to incorporate the Chinook Belt and Peace River Railway Company.

Van Horne as Monopoly.

A deputation of the members of the Manitou and Northwest Territories interviewed General Manager Van Horne and Traffic Manager Olds at Ottawa last night.

Mr Van Horne defended their rates and made a comparison with the Manitoba road. So far as monopoly was concerned he said the road was not afraid of competition but urged that if American roads were allowed to enter the province they would seriously injure the branch lines which were now profitable and would completely destroy the immediate chance for their extension. With one breath the people demand these lines and the next moment demand a policy of anti-disallowance which would ruin them. He also

explained the way money had to be borrowed to construct the branch lines and claimed that they had been built not so much as a profitable speculation but to accommodate the settlers and that the money was only secured by advances privately from Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Queen's County Election Case Settled—The Home Rule Resolutions.

A Division on the Election Case.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The house yesterday was wholly occupied by discussion on the Queen's county election case. Skinner's motion being to substitute King's name for Baird. The Minister of Justice delivered an argumentative speech and moved to refer it to the committee on elections and privileges. The debate was carried on in a fair judicial spirit in the afternoon but at night it waxed warm and after Patterson, conservative member for Essex, had denounced the return as an outrage, and when he was interrupted by certain cabinet ministers made an angry reply and the speeches became more violent till shortly before one o'clock the house divided on the amendment which was carried amid loud applause by a vote of 109 to 102. Hon. Royal, Scarth, Izzy, Davis, Davis and Perley voted yes; Watson, may, Couturier (liberal) voted yes and Patterson of Essex nay. Four bolters voted yes; five nay.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The Home Rule debate was continued yesterday, Davis being

With the exception of two, all the Nationalists appear to have gone back to OTTAWA, April 27.—The time of the Dominion parliament yesterday was principally taken up in discussing Curran's Home Rule resolutions. Sir John Macdonald opposed the resolutions on the ground of their being unnecessary. McCarthy's amendment was defeated by 49 to 133. Davis, Davis and Perley voted with the minority. Davis' amendment was lost by 59 to 129. Daly, Davis, Davis and Perley voting as before, as also on McCarthy's amendment which was defeated by 58 to 133. Curran's resolution carried by 135 to 47. Davis voted yes and Davis nay.

A WICKED WEAPON.

MR. MIQUELON MEETS WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The many friends of Mr. Miquelon, the Dominion Government Immigration Agent, will regret to learn that he is now lying on his back at his house as the result of a most peculiar accident. He was engaged on Tuesday in hanging a gate and desiring a piece of iron to strengthen it he went to the blacksmith shop near by to get it made. The blacksmith was short of the kind of iron and Mr. Miquelon remembered seeing a piece in his yard which he went and brought to the shop. The iron was a surveyor's stake about three-quarters of an inch thick, two feet long and hollow. It was picked up somewhere by Mr. Miquelon's boys about a year ago and they converted it into a small cannon, firing bullets from it with great force, until their father heard about it and at once forbade them indulging in such dangerous amusement. Unfortunately they left the weapon loaded and despite the fact it has been lying around the yard for almost a year it still retained its deadly charge so that when the blacksmith, who had taken it from Mr. Miquelon, placed one end in the forge it exploded with great force and at that instant Mr. Miquelon who was standing near felt a thud in his thigh and realizing the door faintly just as two men caught him. He was carried home and Dr. Reuland was summoned, when it was found that the missile had struck him on the outside of the left thigh and passed down into his leg about six inches. It is not known for certain whether it is a bullet or a whole cartridge, but as it is near the surface it will be extracted without difficulty and it is not likely that there will be any serious result. Mr. Miquelon is in excellent spirits and does not suffer from the wound but will be sorry to hear of his misfortune. It is one of the most peculiar accidents that has ever been chronicled.

LATEST BY CABLE.

Ireland's Troubles.

LODGE, April 29.—O'Brien and Kilbride said for Canada on May 1st to agitate against Lansdowne.

Amicably Arranged.

France and Germany have effected a peaceful settlement of the Schleswig affair.

London, April 27.—The debate on the criminal bill was continued in the English parliament yesterday. The closure was introduced tomorrow with a view to closing the debate.

Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla for all diseases of the blood is universally praised, so is China's Kidney Cure for pain in the back, Lumbar, &c.

The C.P.R. are hard at work putting in a spur from the station to the end of Bear street in the townsite for the purpose of bringing in the material to be used in the construction of their mammoth hotel.

A man named George Fearn while chopping on the new road of the C.P.R. hotel cut his foot badly this morning.

ANTI-DISALLOWANCE

THE AGITATION REACHES FEVER HEAT IN WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Won't Admit Any Obligation on the Part of the Old Province.

Anti-Disallowance.

An anti-disallowance delegation from the city council, board of trade and conservative anti-disallowance association will leave Winnipeg tonight for Ottawa. Watson has asked leave to withdraw his resolutions in favor of some to be submitted by Mr. Scarth about which there will not be a want of confidence character, thus affording all opportunity for them.

The Disallowance Strong.

WINNIPEG, April 28.—Mr. W. B. Scarth, M.P., has telegraphed the conservative anti-disallowance committee as follows:—

Having daily interviews with ministers who are desirous to meet your views as far as possible, having due regard to their obligations. They are instituting an inquiry. We have an appointment with Sir John and the Minister of Justice on Saturday. Pressure from you at present will not help. The government is fully aware of the strength of feeling. The other Manitobans are also members helping me.

Norquay has promised a delegation that if all railroad charters sent to Ottawa are disallowed the provincial government will build the road under orders in council.

RANGE NAMES.

SOME EXPLANATIONS OF COWBOY PHRASES IN DIFFERENT REGIONS.

PONY BILL IN RANGE JOURNAL.

Referring to Seine, Norman & Baretti's Spanish Pronouncing Dictionary we find that the proper spelling of broncho is *bron-co*, and not *broncho*, as generally misspelled. Neither is *R-bronco* a rough, range-bred horse, as generally misapprehended.

A bronco is simply any untamed, unbroken horse of any kind, whether pedigree and bred in a stable or foaled out-of-the-range. When used as an adjective it means "wild, morose,ullen," as when we say "in breaking colts you will find those broad teeth in the eyes, with well shaped heads, not near so broncos as those narrow between the eyes with Roman noses."

On the range east of the Rocky mountains a man working with range cattle is called a cowboy, and sometimes a cow-puncher. An inexperienced man learning the business is called a tent-roof, and on the South Platte and elsewhere they are called "feet waddys" driftwood," etc.

On the Pacific slope and in Arizona and Old Mexico cowboys are almost invariably called vaqueros, more properly written vaqueros, from vaca, a cow. In Nevada, Oregon and Idaho a benterfoot just learning to punch cows is called a "sape," from the theatrical "super," or utility man. Wherever the vaquero prevails the foreman is called the major domo (majo-domo) and the owner the patron.

In South America a cowboy is a gauchos, "homeless, houseless or orphan one." In Australia he is a "stock rider," and in the landes of France he is called (in French) a "stock driver."

A bunch of saddle horses is known throughout the southwest as a round-up. A bunch of any kind of horses— geldings, mares and colts—is called a cavallada (pro. coh-vah-yah-dah), or a "band of horses." If running on the range a stallion is called *mamada*.

The boy who herds horses is called in different sections the "hostler, horse herder, caballarion (pro. coh-vah-yah-ran-go) or horse wrangler."

East of the Rockies an Indian tent is a "tee-pee," west of the Rockies it is a "wick-y-up."

In Spanish a horse is called a caballo (coh-vah-yo) and a mustang is mustana (moo-tah-nah). In Chinook it is ku-yutan. In Spanish it is yegua (ya-wah), in Chinook "kloshch-man ku-yutan," literally woman horse. Stallion is Spanish is caballo padre (father horse), or garanón, in Chinook "man ke-yutan," literally man horse.

A hair rope is variously called a hair lariat, cavarista and mearcata. The word lasso is never used among the cowboy fraternity, it is usually rope, string, tug; or on the west coast the lasso, or rawhide rope, is called riata.

In Mexican regions a rough hut made of upright sticks thatched with brush, straw, twigs, cane or other roof is called a jical (pro. hach-e). In Montana and the British possessions a dug-out, cabin of sod, timber, stone and any rough dwelling is called a shack.

On the Pacific slope and in Arizona a round-up is a rodeo (pro. ro-day-o), and the side herd, or "cuts," is parada (pro. pa-rah-thah).

In Texas and on the majority of ranges a yearling or older with any brand, wattles, earmarks, dewlaps or other artificial signs of ownership is a maverick, in Mexican regions it is an *escreno* (pro. o-ray-ah-nah) in Oregon and some parts of the northwest it is slicker, in parts of Nevada and California it is a mallet head, and in Georgia and Florida it is a Harry-Dick, i.e. neither Dick's nor Harry's, but anybody's.

On some ranges a maverick two years old or older is a "sleeper." In Oregon an old maverick is a "secret V."

In Texas and most ranges they "cut" cattle, in California they "separate" them and in Oregon they "part out."

In Texas a camp cook is a "pot slinger" pot wrestler, or slush." On the Pacific slope he is the coquise (pro. co-ke-asay), and elsewhere "the Doctor."

Food is variously "grub, wiz, chuck, hash and kitchen physic."

Natural grass, green or self cured on the stem, is "grass or feed." Excellent brush, such as spicewood, etc., etc. is "brows."

An outfit means variously the "rig" necessary for business, or the concern, men, horses, cattle, wagons and everything, for instance: "You'd better buy a good outfit." "The storms have struck northern outfit." "The L. S. is a toney outfit," etc.

Finto is an abbreviation of Pintojo, and means painted or what is called east calico colored.

Chaps is an abbreviation of chaparejos, conceded to be more properly spelled chaparrallos, as these leather leggings were especially invented to protect the legs from chaparral, and as the Spanish it has nearly the sound of the Spanish j.

In the southwest a gulch is a arroyo, in Montana and the British Northwest it is a coule. Referring to George W. Cable's Creole story, Carcano, in the January number of the Century, we find that the cattle-raising Acadians of Louisiana call a cowboy a vacher, a rivalet a coule, and a small circular pond in ares. As there is no standard pronouncing dictionary of Creole French and French Canadian patois, we leave the Acadians of Louisiana and the Metis of Canada to determine the spelling of their coulees and marais.

Later on we may enlarge on this matter. At present we desire "feet, tenderfeet, waddys and driftwoods" to understand distinctly that Americans "cowboys, cow-punchers, vaqueros and peelers" never speak of "lassing" anything with a "lasso." They say "rope it, pile your tag on it, or drop your string on it," and the lasso (correct Mexican) *injalwa* is always a rope or, if made of rawhide, a "riata."

We don't say which you shall use, but we are apt to fall into the language and customs of the countries where they work, and we may end the cowboy from "gully" regions saying "arroyo" if in the southwest and "coule" if in the northwest, and it's cowboy or vaquero wanders off to be prosecuted.

South America he may be writing back from the Argentine Republic that he is now a "gauche."

HIRING FURNISHED HOUSES.

WHAT THEY COST IN NEW YORK DURING THE WINTER SEASON.

No European city has better hotels than ours, and foreign tourists have been long used to spending time and money in them. Now they are coming to demand greater home comforts, and of course, at greater cost; but cost is about the last thing to be considered when a rich man is in search of the pleasures of life and travel. But the custom of hiring furnished houses in New York for the winter season is growing, and it is said by a well known real estate agent in this city that more up-town mansions have been let by their rich owners this winter than ever before.

In renting a furnished house for from four to six months in the winter every thing is included in the furnishings except linen, silver plate and fine china. Delicate pieces of bric-a-brac are commonly put away by the owners, because tenants prefer to be free from the care of them and without responsibility for their safety. The causes which bring these fashionable and elegantly furnished houses into the market for a part of the year are various. Many New York families spend their winters in Europe. Sometimes a death in the family makes it desirable to look for rest and change of surroundings in travel. Again, Washington is developing a fashionable social set in the winter, and many New York families repair thither for the time and let their home mansions. In this way they are relieved of the care of their houses, and the cost of the winter's travel is reduced, if not, in fact, quite offset.

Many well known New York families do themselves live in furnished houses in the winter and spend their summers in travel abroad. It costs no more than to maintain an establishment all the year round and live in it, and the arrangement has many advantages to those who love to roam.

The demand for elegantly furnished houses in fashionable neighborhoods begins early in the autumn and lasts until about the middle of December, the best customers usually coming at the last because they stay in the country as late as possible, knowing that, as they are willing to pay almost any price, they are sure of getting a house when they want it. For periods of four to six months rentals range from \$500 to \$1,000 a month for a very elegantly furnished house, and in the spring the temporary tenant has but to pack and store his silver and linen, and take flight for the country or seaside—New York here.

AGREEABLE odors for use.

The fact that several residents of Troy were recently killed by odorous gas has aroused some inquiry as to the use of this dangerous agent. It seems that this fuel gas, which is manufactured and used for various domestic purposes, can readily be made safe, or at least practically so, by giving it an odor which will enable customers to detect its presence, and many patents have been taken out to accomplish this result. It may not be generally known that common gas may easily be made odorous, but that the odor is retained as a protection.

This subject opens some curious fields of observation. Seeing that it is feasible thus to impregnate gas with an odor, why does not modern enterprise combine use and delight by adopting such odors as shall be most agreeable to patrons? Few, for instance, like the present smell of gas, and why cannot it be infused henceforth with the essence of mimosa, or apple blossom, or ylang ylang!—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Grand Chance FOR STOCKMEN.

Twenty-One Highly Bred Grade Bulls for Sale.

The Binscarth Stock Farm, (Manitoba) has, besides a limited number of purebred shorthorn cattle of both sexes, and a large number of first class grade cows, twenty-one (21) very highly bred grade bulls, from twelve to eighteen months old fit for service during the coming season—to sell in one lot, before the tenth of May.

Eleven of these bulls are sired by the unbeaten "Prince Arthur," and three of them by "Chiefain"—and the remaining seven are sired by "Binscarth Chief," which took first place as a two year old bull at the Provincial Exhibition in 1885, and has since been sold; the dams of a number of them took first prizes in the various classes at the Provincial Exhibition both in 1885 and in 1886.

To show these bulls is to sell them, but as I prefer selling in one lot, and as I desire—if possible—to open up a trade of this kind in the west, I have persistently declined to sell them singly, although continually pressed to do so by the settlers in the surrounding country, who are desirous of improving their stock, and are therefore anxious to get them.

I am sorry that, owing to my absence in the east till lately, I have been prevented from offering them earlier or giving longer notice; but as the season is now becoming somewhat advanced, I cannot hold them longer than 10th May; if not sold in one lot by that date they will be sold here singly.

Trains run from Portage la Prairie—on the C. P. R.—every Tuesday and Friday, and return the following day; and stage runs from Mooseomin—on the C. P. R.—to Birtle, via Fort Ellice, every Tuesday and Friday. If you wish to see the stock I would gladly meet you at our station, or at Fort Ellice or Birtle at any time.

Address by mail or wire.
Yours truly,
G. L. SMELLIE,
Manager Binscarth Stock Farm
Binscarth, Man.

\$10 REWARD.

THIS REWARD will be paid to any person bringing to The Herald Office, or giving information that will lead to the recovery of a horse which was lost at Calgary last fall. It is rather a room piano, with white face and all four legs—one hind leg as high as the knee, the other higher, one fore leg as high as the knee, the other low.

Branded \triangle on left hip.

Anyone holding the horse after this notice will be prosecuted.

ST. JOE.

ST. JOE, in color, is a beautiful black, plenty of bone and muscle, and fine action stands 16 hands and fine movement.

ST. JOE, sired by Blackwood, first dam by Mark Time, by Barbado, dam by Imported Spread Eagle; 2nd dam by Woodford, by Kestrel, dam, sire of Lady Thorn. Blackwood, the sire of Blackwood Jr., was 12 hands at birth, 14 years old, when he was 12 years old. His mother, the mare of Mrs. Price, was 12 years old when she was 12 years old. Blackwood with a record of 230 at three years old, is by Normal, the sire of Lain, record 215. May Queen, record 230, dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn. Blackwood, the sire of Blackwood Jr., was 12 hands at birth, 14 years old, when he was 12 years old. His mother, the mare of Mrs. Price, was 12 years old when she was 12 years old. Blackwood, record 230 at 12 years old 230.

It will be seen that St. Joe is descended from the most distinguished family of Trotters. For four years old to 12 years old.

General Gordon, sire of St. Joe, is a black, 16 hands and fine movement. General Gordon is two years and nine months old; stand 15 hands 3 in., and has already proved himself a sure footed gelding.

General Gordon will leave his stables at the Gordon Ranch, five miles south of Calgary, on Bow River Saturday, April 20th, and go to Fish Creek, Alberta, where he will remain at Fish Creek, returning May 1st, and will continue to do so once every two weeks during the season. St. Joe will also stand at Bell's stables, in Calgary, on Wednesday of each week.

Tickets—Single Lean, \$10.00; season Mares, \$10.00; well known mares will be measured for \$10.00.

Mares from a distance will be provided good pasture free, or stabling at \$10 a month. All fees must be paid at time of service.

GENERAL GORDON.

GENERAL GORDON, sired by St. Joe; dam by General Gordon; is over a beautiful black, with white spots.

General Gordon is two years and nine months old; stand 15 hands 3 in., and has already proved himself a sure footed gelding.

General Gordon will leave his stables at the Gordon Ranch, Saturday, May 1st, and proceed to Piney Park, Fish Creek, Alberta, where he will remain at Fish Creek, returning May 1st, and will continue to do so once every two weeks during the season.

Mares from a distance will be provided good pasture free, or stabling at \$10 a month. All fees must be paid at time of service.

LIVE STOCK AGENTS.

John Swan & Sons, 97 Duke St., Glasgow, Scotland. John Giblett & Sons, 10 W. Smith Street, London, E.C. 2. Mr. Henry Smith, G.T.R., stock Yards, Poole, Charles, Montreal, P. O., representing the above firm, will be pleased to furnish full cable information regarding market, freight rates, etc., to intending shippers to Great Britain. Correspondence solicited.

ENTRAY.

ENTRAY.—A man cow, blotted brand on right hip, strayed on my place in January. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

ENTRAY.—A man heifer, two years old, no brand, strayed on to the premises of the undersigned about two months ago. Owner is expected to come and take her away and pay expenses.

Jan 4, 1891 JOK BUTLIN

STRAYED.—A stray black Polled Angus Bull is in the possession of the British American Herdsmen Co. The owner is hereby requested to come and take his property and pay expenses. Full information may be obtained at the Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A number of fine young stallions of Norman Percheron and Black Hawk blood.

This is a grand chance for horsemen, as the stock is pure and will be sold at the lowest prices. Apply to

B. A. BANCHE CO.,
w180tf
Cochrane Alb.

T. C. LEE.
Range—Bow River.

Address—Calgary N.W.T.

Cattle brand, same as cut, on left rib.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also owner of all cattle branded J on right hip.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also some of cattle branded O V S on left side.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also some of cattle branded on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also owner of cattle branded on left shoulder and front.

A. H. GOLDFINCH,
Range—Bow River.
Address—Calgary.

Cattle brand, same as cut, on left side.

Cattle brand same as cut, on left side.

Also some of cattle branded O V S on left side.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also some of cattle branded on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also owner of cattle branded on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also owner of cattle branded on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

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Also owner of cattle branded on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also owner of cattle branded on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

THE ARAB'S HORSE.

A YOUNG COLT TREATED AS A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Tender Care Which Renders the Animal Remarkably Docile—Methods of Training—One Bit of Redness—Fed with Great Discrimination.

The majority of Arab horse owners prefer to keep mares—in their opinion "a mare that produces mare is a fountain of riches"; in times of battle, mares can be easier kept quiet than horses and that, to the dwellers in the desert, is another recommendation. Stallions indeed, are very rare; only the mightiest chiefs that can afford to keep one, as the stallion must have many servants to look after its welfare and see that it does not wander and become lost. When an Arab mare drops her foal mighty commotion is made, in the belief that the animal will never afterward be frightened at hearing a noise of any kind. Then, after the din has ceased, there fails to be enacted a little ceremony; the foal is transferred from the arm of the Arab who carried it in his arms during the disturbance, to the master of the tent, who placing the right dug on the mare in the mouth of the infant one, exclaims in a loud voice: "May Allah bless and preserve it and send us good fortune in abundance, with health to enjoy it!" All present join in making a simultaneous response, usually ending with: "Let us all bless Allah, who has sent to the family another child."

Great attention continues to be bestowed upon the foal during the first seven months of its life. It is not only taught to suck its mother, but is also taught how to drink the milk of the camel and the ewe, so that it may soon learn to do without its mother, which has to resume work as speedily as may be. In the event of barky ever becoming scarce or of the water supply running short the horse is able—having been well taught—to take "pot luck." When the foal has attained the age of about 225 days it is finally weaned and severed from the companionship of its mother, on which occasion some other little ceremonial of a simple kind is indulged in—the women of the tent assemble and demand the animal. "Give it unto us!" they say, "it has now no other mother; it has become an orphan which we shall tend and feed and Allah will bless us."

The foal is then given up and the women are as good as their word; they feed it with milk and dates, giving it also pieces of their bread. It is doubtless their tender treatment which renders the animal so docile—that it can be easily handled by the merest child. Its education proceeds apace; each foal is, so to say, married to a child who rides him in search of grass or water. The child is fearless and the boy teaches the horse to fear no evil; the boy in time becomes a clever horseman, while the horse grows all that can be wished. The colt is left in charge of the child till it is 18 or 20 months old, when its "breaking in" is begun.

The training of the colt is begun by his being shackled with cloths; and persons who have seen this mode of breaking think it is a really admirable system. The dog savages the animal from entangling itself in the halter, or from getting into the manger, or from lying below it and from a multitude of bad habits which are incidental to other modes of training. Not till it is over 2 years old is the colt ever saddled or bridled, and then the utmost care is taken not to fatigue the animal; as a preliminary to the mounting of a full grown rider they are frequently led up and down with a pack saddle on their backs and a bit in their mouths which is covered with undressed wool. At length the man mounts the colt in order to complete its education. Before it has only been allowed to carry a child on its back, now it is made to feel the power of a master hand—the great object in view being to accustom the animal to unbridging obediency. At first the colt gets only light work and is ridden without spurs; but little force is used. His owner canters him around among his belongings, using no solition as he possibly can; a light cane, just to remind his horse that he has a master; immense pains are taken not to trounce or harsh the animal, but to train him in the way he will have to go; he is always addressed in a gentle voice and no opposition is experienced.

One bit of "business"; it is deemed of the utmost importance he should be taught from the beginning of his training, and that is to stand stone still while his rider is dismounting and not to stir after he has dismounted. The value of such training was seen when an Arab rider was shot and fell from his horse—it stood still till it was remounted. The training of these animals is so complete that any person might ride one of them to market—just pass the bridle over the horse's neck, let it fall to the ground, then placing a brick or stone upon it, go away on business, remain absent for an hour or two and come back in the certainty of finding his colt where he left it.

From their earliest years Arab horses are fed with much care and discrimination, their food being in accordance with their age, temperament and work. As has been stated, the Arab horse is taught to drink the milk of the camel and the ewe. A milk diet is greatly approved of, because owners of horses think that it is good for the health of the animal and strengthens without fattening it. Camel's milk is said to be imbued with the power of impelling a load of lamb to those who drink it. Another man or horse. Another point connected with the feed of a horse is that it ought to be supplied by means of bags that is, that the animal ought to be fed at the trough. "Hast not seen the raven? when the wind didst blow his wings, and the clouds didst rain upon him? when you purchase a horse, and lay him at home till you know his disposition, then you will be good to yourself; if you buy him, then you will be good to yourself; if you sell him, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your son, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your daughter, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your wife, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your husband, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your son-in-law, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your daughter-in-law, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your wife's son, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your wife's daughter, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your wife's son-in-law, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to your wife's daughter-in-law, then you will be good to yourself; 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if you give him to your wife's son's son, then you will be good to yourself; if you give him to

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(DAILY and WEEKLY)

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\$2.50; 1/2 Column 3 Months, \$1.25.

1/4 Column 12 Months, \$3; 1/4 Column 6 Months

\$1.50; 1/4 Column 3 Months, \$0.75.

All Advertisements inserted until paid for and

charged accordingly.

FRIDAY APRIL 29, 1887.

LAND GUIDES.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Howe, the Dominion Lands agent here, that he has been authorized by the Commissioner to secure the services of two land guides whose duties will be to accompany parties of intending settlers in their search for homesteads and to give them all the information necessary for their comfort and convenience. The guides are to be available at all times and will be expected to keep themselves thoroughly posted in the land laws and workings of the department; to hunt up and explain the marks on surveyors' posts, to show settlers which are the open and which the reserved sections, and, generally, to instruct them in the many things which perplex and often discourage the newcomer. The guides are to be paid no less than \$6,243 of these acres are cultivated, or more than four acres per Indian. Outside of Ontario the land cultivated averages about a quarter of an acre apiece. The Indians own 13,000 houses, or huts—no Indians, practically, live in anything else now; and 1,958 horses, 8,946 pigs, 6,297 oxen, and 2,599 sheep. The great industries are fishing and hunting. The Indians get \$715,687 worth of furs annually, and catch \$560,367 worth of fish.

The balance now standing at credit of the Indian trust fund of the Dominion is \$3,281,149. The interest on this, together with receipts from land sales or reservations, timber dues, etc., pays the annuities to Indians and other expenses on their behalf, with the cost of outside administration of the department. The expense of the department last year was \$281,019.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Edmonton Bulletin is a perverse fellow. He never can see any honesty in others. This can be taken as a pretty fair indication of what he is himself. While not daring to condemn the HERALD's scheme of dealing with the Indians, he, very contemptibly, insinuates that our motives are sinister. Then he deliberately states what is untrue, viz; that we conveyed the idea that the Red Deer country is not as well suited for civilized settlement as the present reserves.

Those who know the selfishness of the Bulletin will understand the small-mindedness of that statement and we think the general public will acquit us of the charge of advocating a scheme which would place the Indians in a worse position than they occupy at present. Why the very essence of our scheme is to improve the condition of the original owners of the soil, and that is why we named a tract of country unexcelled in natural resources for the proposed Indian Territory. We know it is fit for settlement and admirably adapted for agriculture, but it is none too good for the Indians, who require every advantage and every encouragement which the Government can give in order to bring them to a higher state of civilization and usefulness. We agree with the Bulletin that "the tract alluded to is probably one of the finest in the whole Northwest." * * That many of the Indians would be glad to trade their "present reserves" for a share in that district is more than likely. We strongly condemn the selfish expression which follows—"but it is to be hoped that the Government will not offer them the 'trade.'"

We hope the Government will offer them the trade and we feel sure, like the Bulletin, that they will accept it. Our reasons for advocating the setting apart of Indian Territory are, briefly, as follows: There can be no doubt that many fires are caused by settlers setting out fires to clear a piece of ground for plowing and nearly all the fires that have occurred around Calgary this spring, have been started in that way.

As we have just said, the only way to prevent fires is to detect and punish those who cause them and we think it should be made a duty of the N. W. M. P. to ferret out the culprits and bring them to justice. This should not be very difficult to do as, unfortunately, the fires leave plenty of evidence to show their course and, in most cases, their source.

For instance, fire raged yesterday southwest of the town, and if a couple of policemen had gone out they could have followed back on its track and found out its origin. We commend this suggestion to the officers of the N. W. M. P.

PRairie FIRES.

The worst enemy which the Northwest has to fear for the next eight months is the fire fiend. Already thousands of acres of land have been burned over, and, in the vicinity of Calgary, a number of buildings and other property destroyed. Often as the question has been asked we venture to repeat it: cannot something be done to prevent these fires? It is appalling to contemplate the danger which may at any time sweep down upon the settlers and it is equally exasperating to think that almost nothing is done to prevent such a catastrophe. It is time the settlers made a vigorous demand for protection, and the surest protection that can be given is to punish those who either thoughtlessly or willfully set out fires and allow them to get beyond control. There can be no doubt that many fires are caused by settlers setting out fires to clear a piece of ground for plowing and nearly all the fires that have occurred around Calgary this spring, have been started in that way.

They are continually off their reserves in large numbers and maintain a wretched subsistence by begging, stealing and committing other crimes of the most vicious and degrading character.

The school system has been almost a failure because of the impossibility of inducing Indian children to leave their homes and remain at the schools.

The Indians do not benefit as largely as they might from the farm instructors, implements and seed which the Government gives them, and the concentration of the tribes would have the effect of stimulating one tribe to excel another in agricultural pursuits and it would be easier to make them realize the result of

their labor.

The agents and instructors would be able to meet from time to time and discuss matters relating to their respective tribes with unmistakable results.

The cost in the country would be greatly lessened almost at once and in a short time the Indians would become self-sustaining, even if they had nothing but the increase of their live stock to depend on, but in addition to this they would improve their condition by agriculture, and by various industries which they could speedily be taught. Once gain the Indian's attention and interest him and he is an apt scholar.

The tract of country on the Red Deer is admirably adapted for the purposes and requirements of the redman, and, as yet, is entirely unsettled by whites.

Many other reasons of greater or less weight will suggest themselves to those who understand the Indian character. The great obstacle to their improvement is the lack of sympathy for and interest in the fate of the children of the plains.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HON. MR. THOMPSON, Minister of Justice, will probably visit Calgary during the summer.

THE WINNIPEG COMMERCIAL says: "If prohibition is to succeed in the territories, some new measure must take the place of the permit system, but the difficulty of enforcing any measure where it is not supported by public opinion, will be made apparent no matter what move may be made. At any rate prohibition is a delusion under the existing order of things whilst the permit is a snare to the enforcement of the law against the illicit sale of liquors."

THE HIGH RIVER SECTION OF THE STOCK ASSOCIATION WILL MEET AT HIGH RIVER ON MONDAY, MAY 9, TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ROUND-UP, WHICH WILL COMMENCE ON JUNE 1ST. IT IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE THAT EVERY STOCKMAN SHOULD ENTER THE ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATE WITH OTHER STOCKMEN IN GATHERING THE CATTLE. THE REASONS IN FAVOR OF UNITED ACTION ARE SUFFICIENTLY PALPABLE TO ALL STOCKMEN AND IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO REMIND THEM OF THE DAY OF THE MEETING IN ORDER TO SECURE THEIR ATTENDANCE.

THE MAIL, IN REVIEWING THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, FINDS THAT FOUR NATIONAL PARKS HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN ADDITION TO THE RESERVATION AT BANFF. SITES FOR HOTELS AND RESIDENCES AT BANFF SPRINGS ARE BEING TAKEN UP RAPIDLY. THE USE OF WATER IS TO BE ALLOWED TO LESSEES ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS—EACH LESSEE MUST HAVE THIRTY TUBS ON HIS PREMISES, AND THE RENTAL IS TO BE FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER TUB PER ANNUM. THUS FOR \$450 A YEAR THE RIGHT TO OPEN BATHING HOUSES CAN BE SECURED."

WE WISH THE SPECTACLE WHICH WAS PRESENTED AT THE SARCEES "GRUB DANCE" IN TOWN A FEW DAYS AGO COULD BE REPEATED IN ALL ITS SHOEHORNNESS AT OTTAWA. IT WOULD HELP OUR LEGISLATORS TO REALIZE THE CONDITION OF THE INDIANS UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM. FILTHY, EMACIATED AND DISEASED, IT WAS DIFFICULT TO REALIZE THAT THEY WERE HUMAN. AND YET THESE SARCEES HAVE BEEN LOCATED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN FOR YEARS AND HAVE HAD ALL THE ADVANTAGES (?) OF MIXING WITH THE WHITES AND LEARNING THE WAYS OF CIVILIZATION. ANOTHER YEAR OR TWO AND MOST OF THEM WILL HAVE PASSED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

IT IS GRATIFYING TO LEARN THROUGH REV. FATHER LACOMBE THAT LIEUT. GOVERNOR DEWDNEY IS VERY MUCH LIKED BY THE INDIANS. THEY ALL RESPECT AND LOVE HIM AND REMEMBER HIS WORDS LONG AFTER HE HAS LEFT THEM. HIS INFLUENCE AMONG THEM IS SUPREME, BECAUSE HE THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS THEIR CHARACTER AND KNOWS HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM. HE IS ALWAYS COOL AND KINDLY SPOKEN AND EVEN WHEN HE REFUSES THEIR REQUESTS HE DOES IT IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY DO NOT GRUMBLE. IT IS ALMOST A PITY THAT THE GOVERNOR COULD NOT DEVOTE HIS WHOLE TIME TO THE INDIANS, THOUGH IN HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE WHITE MAN'S AFFAIRS HE HAS BEEN QUITE AS SUCCESSFUL AS WITH THE INDIAN.

THEY ARE CONTINUALLY OFF THEIR RESERVES IN LARGE NUMBERS AND MAINTAIN A WRETCHED SUBSISTENCE BY BEGGING, STEALING AND COMMITTING OTHER CRIMES OF THE MOST VIOLENT AND DEGRADING CHARACTER.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM HAS BEEN ALMOST A FAILURE BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF INDUCING INDIAN CHILDREN TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND REMAIN AT THE SCHOOLS.

THE INDIANS DO NOT BENEFIT AS LARGE AS THEY MIGHT FROM THE FARM INSTRUCTORS, IMPLEMENTS AND SEED WHICH THE GOVERNMENT GIVES THEM, AND THE CONCENTRATION OF THE TRIBES WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF STIMULATING ONE TRIBE TO EXCEL ANOTHER IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND IT WOULD BE EASIER TO MAKE THEM REALIZE THE RESULT OF

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE KANSAS TRADE OF THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS IN KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR SAYS IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT THAT WITH REGARD TO THE CATTLE RANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE WERE LAST YEAR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HEAD OF CATTLE AND HORSES ON RANCHES LEASED FROM THE GOVERNMENT AS COMPARED WITH FORTY THOUSAND THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE INFORMATION RELATING TO STOCK RAISING AND RANCHING IN THE TERRITORIES IS MOST ENCOURAGING. A LENGTHY REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE BREEDING OF HORSES IN THE NORTHWEST, AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH ANIMALS ON THE RANCHES IS PUT DOWN AT 11,000. THE REPORT POINTS OUT THAT THE AREA WITHIN WHICH THE STOCK RAISING INDUSTRY MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED IS GROWING YEAR BY YEAR TO BE MORE EXTENSIVE THAN HAS BEEN ANTICIPATED. IN FACT THE CAPACITY OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR RAISING LIVE STOCK IS SAID TO BE PRACTICALLY UNLIMITED.

OUR CORRESPONDENT ON THE QUESTION OF A MARKET FOR SETTLERS MAKES SOME VERY GOOD SUGGESTIONS, WHICH IT IS HOPE, WILL NOT GO UNHEeded. CALGARY SHOULD HAVE A MARKET DAY. IT WOULD BE A GREAT BOON TO THE SETTLERS HAVING PRODUCE TO SELL AS WELL AS TO CITIZENS. OUR CORRESPONDENT CAN SCARCELY EXPECT TO MONOPOLIZE THE MARKET FOR BUTTER AND EGGS AT HIS OWN PRICES AS LONG AS PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO BUY WHEREVER THEY CHOOSE. IT WOULD, HOWEVER, BE A GOOD THING IF OUR CITIZENS WOULD GIVE A PREFERENCE TO "HOME MANUFACTURES," EVEN AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE PRICE OF IMPORTED GOODS. IF WE HAD A MARKET DAY SO THAT HOUSEKEEPERS WOULD KNOW WHEN AND WHERE THEY COULD PURCHASE "FRESH" BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, ETC., IT WOULD PROMOTE LOCAL TRADING.

ADD TO THIS A HEAVY TAX ON OUTSIDERS WHO BRING IN A CARLOAD OF PRODUCE FROM TIME TO TIME AND HAWK IT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE, AND THE SETTLERS WOULD HAVE QUITE ENOUGH PROTECTION FOR A FREE COUNTRY. IF WE UNDERSTAND THE MATTER IT WAS THE OUTSIDER THE MERCHANTS COMPLAINED ABOUT, NOT THE FARMER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to draw attention to the way in which liquor is being sold in CALGARY. I have been amused beyond measure by the grotesque position taken by the council in the matter of suppressing the illegal sale of liquor. The petition they have drawn up for the purpose of sending to OTTAWA is a marvelous document. It may amuse but cannot instruct the members of PARLIAMENT. IT IS ALTOGETHER AT VARIANCE WITH THE FACTS AND IT IS MY INTENTION, WITH YOUR PERMISSION, TO SHOW THE WHISKEY BUSINESS IS NOT CARried ON BY OUTSIDERS, AS STATED IN THE PETITION, BUT BY ACTUAL RESIDENTS, AND PROMINENT ONES TOO, OF CALGARY. THIS MAY SEEM TO YOU A BOLD ASSERTION TO MAKE BUT I AM PREPARED TO SUBSTANTIATE IT, AND WOULD BE GLAD TO DO SO IF THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW WOULD DO THEIR DUTY.

I DO NOT ASPIRE TO THE DISTINCTION OF BEING CALLED AN INFORMER, BUT AS A CITIZEN WHO HAS THE WELL-BEING OF OUR TOWN AT HEART, I FEEL IT TO BE MY DUTY TO HAVE THE ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS PLACED SQUARELY BEFORE THE PUBLIC SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO JUDGE WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE COUNCIL IS CALCULATED TO REMOVE THE EVIL THAT IS COMPLAINED OF, AND IF THE COUNCIL ARE SINCERE AND HONESTLY INTEND TO ACCOMPLISH SOME GOOD THEY WILL PUT THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS, THAT IS ON THE "RESPONSIBLE" AND "RESPECTABLE" GENTLEMEN WHO RETAIL THE STUFF AND NOT ON THOSE WHO TAKE EVEN CHANCES WITH THE LAW AND DO THE SMUGGLING. THE SMUGGLER RUNS ALL THE RISK AND GETS ALL THE ABUSE FROM THE COUNCIL, WHILE THE MAN WHO SELLS IN TOWN MAKES ALL THE PROFIT AND RUNS NO RISK, BECAUSE HE STANDS IN WITH THOSE WHO ARE LIKELY TO INTERFERE WITH HIS BUSINESS, AND IS ALLOWED TO CARRY IT ON ABOUT AS HE PLEASES.

WHY, SIR, THERE ARE AT LEAST A DOZEN PLACES IN CALGARY WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD OPENLY OVER THE BAR AND NOT EVEN EFFORT IS MADE TO SUPPRESS IT. A BRITISH SUBJECT MAY WELL MARVEL AT THE LAW AND ITS BOASTED DIGNITY WHEN IT IS ALLOWED TO BE SYSTEMATICALLY AND CONTINUALLY BROKEN BEFORE THE EYES OF THOSE WHO HAVE SWORN TO ADMINISTER IT "WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOR, OR MALICE." THE TROUBLE IS THAT THE TRAFFIC IS HELD ROUND WITH AN INFLUENCE WHICH MAKES IT ALMOST RESPECTABLE AND HONORABLE. MEN RECOGNIZE AND FOSTER THE TRADE, WHO, IF THEY WERE IN ANY OTHER COMMUNITY OR UNDER A DIFFERENT LAW WOULD NOT COUNTENANCE AN ILLEGAL ACT. IN CALGARY IT SEEMS AS IF THERE WAS NO LAW THEY MUST RECOGNIZE AND OF COURSE THE LIQUOR BUSINESS HAS GROWN AND FLOURISHED TO TREMENDOUS PROPORTIONS, TILL—THERE IS, I BELIEVE—MORE MONEY INVESTED IN IT THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE BUSINESS IN THE TOWN. "RESPONSIBLE" AND "RESPECTABLE" MEN ARE NOT ASHAMED TO ENGAGE IN IT, AND THE OCCASIONAL SEIZURES AND CONVICTIONS ARE LOOKED UPON AS MISFORTUNES, FOR THE DOUBLE REASON THAT THEY MEAN THE SPILLING OF "GOOD WHISKEY" AND THE SENDING OF A BIG BONE TO OTTAWA INSTEAD OF TO THE DISTILLERS OR WHOLESALE DEALERS.

IF THE AUTHORITIES WANT TO MAKE HEADWAY AGAINST THE TRADE THEY MUST BRING IT DOWN FROM ITS EXALTED POSITION AND MAKE IT A COMMON CRIME TO BE ENGAGED IN IT. THE SUREST WAY TO ACCOMPLISH THIS IS TO DO AWAY WITH FINES AND MAKE THE PENALTY IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR. IT IS SHEER NONSENSE FOR THE AUTHORITIES TO TRY TO EVADE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ENFORCING THE LAW BY PLEADING THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETECT THOSE ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS. THE TOWN IS NOT SO LARGE OR THICKLY POPULATED AS TO SHELTER THE TRADE IN INACCESSIBLE PLACES,

AND ARE THERE SO MANY MEANS OF INGRESS TO THE TOWN BUT THAT THE POLICE WITH ORDINARY DILIGENCE COULD CONQUER THE EVIL, AND I FANCY THAT WHEN ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE MATTER IN PARLIAMENT, THEN WE WILL HEAR SOME NOT ALTOGETHER COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS ABOUT THE POLICE.

I THANK YOU FOR PRINTING THE ABOVE, AND HOPE THAT YOU WILL DO ME A SIMILAR FAVOR AT SOME OTHER TIME, I AM

WAR CRY.

Calgary, April 23.

GIVE THE SETTLERS A CHANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR:—In your weekly edition published Friday, 15th of April, I see a notice to the effect that the store keepers think it very hard that the settlers can hawk their things round the town without a license. IT IS AS WELL TO KNOW BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION. MANY OF THE SETTLERS HAVE TRIED TO DEAL WITH THE STORE KEEPERS, WITH WHAT SUCCESS? WHAT HAPPENED LAST SEASON WITH REGARD TO BUTTER? NUMEROUS PEOPLE WENT TO GREAT EXPENSE AND SPENT ALL THEIR SPARE CASH IN BUYING DAIRY COWS, MILK PANS, ETC., THINKING THERE WAS SURE TO BE A CERTAIN MARKET FOR THEIR BUTTER. FOR A FEW WEEKS ALL WENT WELL. OF COURSE THEY KNEW THE PRICE MUST COME DOWN IN TIME AND DID NOT EXPECT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND, BUT WHEN IT WAS MORE SCARCE THEY THOUGHT THE PRICE WOULD GO UP. WHAT HAPPENED? THEY TOOK THEIR BUTTER IN AND WERE OFFERED NOT MORE THAN 20 CENTS. WHY? BECAUSE ONE FIRM SENT DOWN EAST OR TO MANITOBA AND BOUGHT SOME HUNDREDS OF POUNDS VERY CHEAP. NOW, WE CANNOT EXPECT TO COMPETE AT PRESENT WITH MANITOBA. THIS IS A NEW PLACE AND EVERYTHING IS VERY DEAR TO THE SETTLER. EVEN WHEN THE STORE KEEPERS DO NOT TAKE DOWN THEIR RATES THEY EXPECT YOU TO TAKE OUT THE AMOUNT, IN GOODS, AT THEIR SHOP AND MANY WON'T TAKE YOUR GOODS UNLESS YOU DO DEAL. NOW, AS A RULE, FARMER'S WIVES ONLY HAVE THE BUTTER AND EGG MONEY FOR THEIR CLOTHES, OR EXTRA THINGS IN THE HOUSE, AND IT MAY SO HAPPEN THAT YOU WANT SOME DRAPERY OR SOMETHING FROM THE HARDWARE STORE WITH YOUR BUTTER MONEY, BUT, NO, YOU CAN'T GET THE MONEY, SO THE STORE KEEPER MAKES MONEY TWO WAYS—ON YOUR BUTTER AND ON THE GOODS HE SELLS YOU.

ONE FIRM ARE MORE LIBERAL-MINDED THAN THE REST OF THE STORE KEEPERS AND THEY HAVE ALWAYS DONE THEIR UTILITY TO HELP THE SETTLERS. IN MANY CASES IT IS THE WOMEN OF THE HOUSE WHO HAVE TO TAKE THE GOODS TO CALGARY TO SELL IT AND IT IS FAR FROM PLEASANT TO HAWK THE GOODS FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE. NO ONE THINKS OF THE TROUBLE AND ANXIETY THE FARMER HAS IN GROWING HIS THINGS. THEY ARE OUR INTENT ON BUYING THINGS CHEAP OF THE SETTLER AND BEATING HIM DOWN.

NOW DO THE STORE KEEPERS SELL CHEAP? CERTAINLY NOT. ON THE FIRST CHANCE THEY RAISE THEIR PRICES. WHAT ABOUT MEAT THIS WINTER, WHAT ABOUT COAL AND WOOD?

WHERE THE BUTCHERS OFFER \$50 PER HEAD FOR CATTLE ON LARGE RANCHES, THEY OFFER \$40 ON THE SMALL ONES AND SEEM SURPRISED THAT YOU DON'T CARE TO "GIVE" YOUR CATTLE AWAY. IF THE STORE KEEPERS WORK AGAINST THE FARMERS, WHY THE FARMERS MUST FORM AN ASSOCIATION TO GET THEIR GOODS IN OTHER WAYS AND KILL OR SELL THEIR MEAT AMONG THEMSELVES.

IT IS QUITE TIME WE HAD A MARKET AND MARKET DAY IN CALGARY AND WHEN THE BRIDGES ARE BUILT THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY ABOUT IT. THIS WOULD BE A GREAT CONVENIENCE ALL ROUND, A GREAT HELP TO THE SETTLERS, AND J

I. O. O. F.

A RED LETTER DAY FOR ALBERTA LODGE
NO. 1Commemorative Service—Something about the
Order, Old and New.

On Sunday the Oddfellows of Calgary commemorated the 66th anniversary of the order by a parade to the Methodist church. Shortly before eleven o'clock they left their hall in a double column headed by the "Calgary mace band" in their elegant new uniforms. They marched along Stephen Avenue to McFarlin street, thence down to McIntyre avenue and along to the church, into which they filed and where given seats in the front which had been reserved for them. They presented a very fine appearance and everybody turned out to see them.

Rev Mr. Dots preached an able and impressive sermon from I Samuel 18-3. "Then Jonathan and David made a covenant." He showed that covenanting was as old, if not older than the human race and dwelt on the degree of friendship, love and truth that was manifested in the covenant referred to in the text and reviewed the principles of Oddfellowship, enjoining the members of the order to guard them truly and carry them out in ordinary life. He reviewed the history of the order briefly, showing the rapid progress it has made and the great benefit it has been to mankind. When the service was concluded the procession reformed and marched back to the hall, the band playing an appropriate hymn.

ALBERTA LODGE.

was organized in December 1884, the charter members being George Murdoch, D Bain, H Andrews, Spencer Douglass and F J Clayton. They received a charter direct from the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore. The lodge met first in the old town hall and its progress was slow at first but during the past two years it has had great success and the membership is now 69. The present officers are as follows:

W H Cushing, S G; D Bain, V G.
J C Linton, S G; H Ogden, T.
E S Spofford, W; J H Grinnan, C.
R Fletcher, R S N G; B Wallace, L S N G;
Nolan, L S N G; Hugh Munro, B S N G;
J Simms, L S V G; B Lloyd, R S G;
T Macdonald, I G; G Lauder, O G;
H B Andrews, A G; Geo Murdoch, D G S.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, financially and otherwise.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

Some claim great antiquity for Oddfellowship. P G Sir Wilday, the father of the Order in America, while on a visit to England, in 1826, procured from a lodge there the emblem of Adam laying the corner stone of Oddfellowship. Others claim that it was established away among the Jewish Priesthood by Moses and Aaron, as it has been stated on good authority that there was such an order among the Jews while captive in Babylon in order to enable them to circumvent their enemies and enable them to maintain fidelity to their religion. They are said to have retained it until their subjugation by the Romans. Some members of them organized as a Roman Legion in A.D. 79. They being faithful to the Emperor he named them Fellow Citizens and Oddfellowship gave them a dispensation on a golden plate with emblems of mixed Jewish and Roman ideas such as the sun, moon, stars; the lamb, lion, dove, and many others. Tradition has it that the secret signs were those of the ancient order of Mahadara. Our present name was given by the Romans from the singularity of our notions and from knowing each other in the dark as well as in daylight. The first authentic record we have is in the 18th century, when the writer Daniel Defoe mentions the society of Oddfellows, and the Gentleman's Magazine, of 1745, speaks of the Oddfellow Lodge as a place where a very pleasant and recreative evening may be spent. In 1798 James Montgomery the poet wrote a song on Oddfellowship. The Order at this time was called "The Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd Fellows." Dues were collected weekly until 1835; since then regular annual dues. All lodges were independent and self-instituted until about 1800, when the United order was formed, having London as its center. In 1800 the I.O.O.F. Manchester Unity was formed, with its center at Manchester. On April 26, 1819, Washington Lodge, No. 1, was instituted, and Thomas Wilder chose first Noble Grand. This was formed by itself institution, but they at once applied to Manchester for a charter, but they did not receive one until 1820, when it was issued by Duke of York Lodge, of Preston, England. This was ratified in June 1821, by the General Committee of Manchester; in 1822-3 all lodges in the United States united under Grand Lodges; on January 15th, 1825, the different state Grand Lodges united in organizing what is now known as the I.O.O.F. and the first annual meeting was held on Washington's birthday following. On May 15th, 1826, a charter was granted by the English branch granting sole jurisdiction in America to this body. On July 25th, 1828, P G Sir Wilday instituted Lone Star Lodge, No. 1, in Texas. This was the first charter granted by the body to a foreign Lodge, Texas as yet being out of the Union. In 1842 the I.O.O.F. severed all connection with the English branch on account of their changing the Work of the Order without consulting this branch of the Order. In 1843 Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1 was instituted in Montreal. This was the first charter granted for Canada.

DONALD DOTS.

DONALD, B. C. April 25—Several lodges have changed names and proprietors during the past few days.

Wild game shooting appears to be the sport at present.

A sportsman near the Beaver reports finding the body of a man in the Columbia river. It is yet unknown who the unfortunate man is.

Several arrests have been made recently for stealing, but there was no conviction.

Rounders have been arrested and fined forty dollars and costs for looting. Marauders, however, are not arrested at all.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Members of Calgary, have all agreed to close their places of business, at the following hours, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday's and Friday at eight o'clock. Wednesday's at six o'clock.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 2nd May, 1886.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Payment of all articles may be made by the tenderer.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be retained if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if the tenderer fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITIE,
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, March 25th, 1886.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at the office up to noon of SATURDAY, 26th April, 1886, for delivery of Indian supplies for the fiscal year ending with June 30th, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Tea, coffee, Ammunition, Turn, Oven, Cows, Horses, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the article required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods, or for any portion, or each description of goods required, and all the goods so tendered for in one article, and the tenderer reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian bank in favor of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for an amount equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two witnesses acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular kind are mentioned it is because the articles so designated meet the Department for the purpose required better than others, such as the competition between different makes, of course, by the time of arrival to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:

1. Parties will not be paid for until the supplies have been received and satisfied of the satisfactory quality of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are not delivered, to the best of the tenderer's knowledge different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss sustained by the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

3. It is understood and intended that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the price named in the tender; that no additional charge for packing or any other account will be exacted; and that an increase in price must accompany the supply of any quantity or value in excess of each separate article or article also sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the main route, such as Fort Garry, the same invoice should be sent to K. McColl, Winnipeg.

4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender on a system of averages will be considered.

5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.

6. Samples are to be delivered "equal to sample." Tenderers should understand that the sample is to be sent either to the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg or at any one of the aforementioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

AGENT.—H Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba, Portage la Prairie, St. Peter's, Portage la Prairie, Assiniboia, Selkirk, Brandon, Grand Rapids, Seven Islands River, A. Mackay.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

AGENT.—J A Markle, Birtie, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Assiniboia Reserve, Moose Hills, Moose Factory Reserve, French Hills, Prince Albert, Battleford, Onion Lake, Victoria, Estevan, Peace Hills, Blood Reserve, Blackfoot Crossing, W C Bannerman, Warren Reserve.

and that no tender will be paid for a sample of any article, except only a sample of a standard sample of such article as is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its offices or agencies aforesaid.

These schedules must not be mutilated; they must be returned to the Department entire, even if the sample of one article only is tendered for. Each tenderer is required to send a copy of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The amount of any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. V. VANDOURGHINHT, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, April 25th, 1886.

AMOS HATWE, Agent Townsite Trustees.

W T HANKEY, Agent Townsite Trustees.

and April 25th, 1886.

AMOS HATWE, Agent Townsite Trustees.

Dated at the Office of Indian Affairs, April 25th, 1886.

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CARRYING BRIDGES.

THE NEW INVENTION M. DE BRAZZA WILL TAKE TO AFRICA.

Explorers Convined of the Necessity of Making Themselves Comfortable.
"Boughing It" is Simply an Invitation to Disaster—Modern Advantages.

The improvements that have been made within a few years in traveling equipments have greatly increased the facilities for exploration, while lessening its discomforts. Mavorian de Brazza will soon take back to Africa the latest invention designed to facilitate the work of explorers. If it is as perfect as its inventors assert, it will be a great boon to African travelers.

One of the greatest impediments to exploratory work in all tropical regions is the large number of rivers, big and little, that must be crossed. An expedition sometimes has to cross three or four streams in a single day. Often the stream is unfordable, and the party has to walk miles to find boats or a ford. Where the river can be forded the explorers pass over on the shoulders of their stout carriers. Sometimes a careless or unfortunate porter drops a box or bundle of valuables in the water, and it is ruined or lost. Everybody will remember the picture in one of Stanley's books representing the explorer as standing on the bank of a rapid river, aiming his rifle at one of his porters, whom he threatens to shoot if he drops his load. The poor fellow, submerged to his neck, is struggling slowly along with Stanley's precious box of records on his hand.

The French Congo is cut up by almost innumerable streams. When De Brazza goes back there in a month or two he will take with him two portable bridges. They are a new invention just patented by a great company of French mechanists. These bridges are each thirty meters, or about 100 feet in length, which exceeds the width of most African rivers. It is asserted that soldiers, sailors or natives will be able to put up one of these bridges complete in three quarters of an hour, and that men, mules and heavily laden wagons can safely cross upon them. They are, of course, divisible into small pieces, and can be transported on the backs of porters across savage and roadless countries.

MAKING THEMSELVES COMFORTABLE.

Explorers are now more firmly convinced than they used to be of the necessity of making themselves as comfortable as the circumstances will permit, and so they provide themselves with roomy tents, iron bedsteads, cork beds, rubber bath tubs, folding chairs, portable tables and other conveniences of civilization. They think, in tropical countries especially, that any attempt to rough it more than is actually necessary is simply to invite disaster. The improvements also that have been made in their scientific instruments and food supplies have much facilitated their work and added to their comfort. By the invention of dry gelatine plates, travelers have been able to discredit their rude and inadequate drawings for the more satisfactory process of photography. The comparatively new practice of carrying all sorts of provisions is a great boon to explorers. It is found even in tropical climates that canned soups, meats and vegetables will keep for an almost unlimited length of time. In this way explorers now take along for their private table little delicacies which their predecessors could not obtain, and the empty tin cans in most parts of Africa make very good money, as the natives regard them as valuable presents.

In the past fifty years there have not been any great improvements in the geographical instruments used by explorers, though in their present form they are more handy and portable than they used to be. Modern stem winding and water tight watches are a great convenience, and so are portable boats made in sections, a comparatively recent invention.

The greatest advantage, however, enjoyed by recent travelers is the ease with which distant parts of the world are now reached. Fifty years ago we were 100 days distant from the cape of Good-Hope and 150 days from Bombay. Now the exposure is not only carried with safety across the sea, but, as a rule, he can make use of modern facilities of travel almost to the very threshold of the region he intends to explore.—New York Sun.

Mr. Evans and Julius Caesar.

The New York Sun has discovered a remarkable resemblance between Wm. M. Evans and Julius Caesar, as depicted in the February number of Scribner's magazine. It discerns the face of Evans in all essential particulars reproduced in the portrait from the various busts—the brow of Evans, the nose and chin of Evans, the characteristic line from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth, the cheek of Evans. "The expression of Evans is here in Caesar's face—thoughtful, self-satisfied, and yet half humorous."

This is the more puzzling, according to The Sun, because an equally extraordinary likeness exists between Mr. Evans and Cleopatra. Several years ago a bust of the great Roman orator, imported by a certain George Millet, passed through the New York custom house without paying duty, because the inspector, like everybody else, mistook the antiquities for art for a loss of Mr. Evans, then secretary of state. Thus Cleopatra came in dead hand baggage; he looked so much like Herod.

Lady's Brassey's Monkey Headstone. The show apartment in the house of Lady Brassey, where "Voyage on the Zambezi" made her famous as a clever woman as well as the wife of a rich man, is the monkey headstone. It is described as a sugary to delight the soul of Darwin. The monkey is adapted to all the details of the description. He climbs over walls, gambols on the trees, scampers over the railing, is suspended and suspended in mid air whenever he can be taken posthumously alive. Monkeys are worked in the tapestry, figure in the carpets and rugs, and are painted upon the piano and carved upon its keys. The quaintness of the effect is only exceeded by the success with which it has been done.—London Times.

KEEPSAKES.

Each letter has a keepsake
As the memory of his love;
One a book or a ribbon,
And one a cuff or a glove.

For I am used to keep
All these I treasure apart;
To see a book, keeping my present,
And not destroying my heart.
—Macmillan's Magazine.

STONES WHICH LOVERS BUY.

"The girls are growing more mercenary every year," remarked the senior member of a Broadway jewelry firm the other day. "Why, if the young men only knew—but there it's none of our business. Here comes another, I'll bet."

A fair creature enveloped in silks and wearing the jauntest little bonnet ever turned out of a milliner's hands walked up to the counter with a business like air. Diving into her reticule she brought forth a tiny jewel case containing a diamond.

"Will you tell me, sir, what it will cost to have this duplicated?"

The expert in diamonds looked at the young lady severely and inquired if she desired to have the setting exactly similar.

"Oh, yes, I must have something the exact counterpart," she replied, somewhat embarrassed.

Examining the stone the jeweler stated that he could furnish a similar one and set it for \$90.

"Well, I declare, I thought it would cost at least \$250," exclaimed the fair creature.

"Tell me, is this not a pure white stone?"

"No, madam, it is not. It is off color and has not the requisite fire. But it is a fair stone for \$90."

After the lady had departed the jeweler signed and said that she made the tenth.

"You see," said he, "nearly every young man believes it the proper thing to present his best girl with a diamond. Many of them cannot afford to pay for a gem which is of the best grade, so they buy a stone that is off color, thinking that the young lady, not being an expert, will never know the difference. But bless you, some are a match for them every time. They simper and smile and exclaim: 'Oh, how lovely!' but as soon as convenient they slip around to a jewelry store and find out its true value. Now, that young lady has no idea of getting a duplicate. She took that means of sizing up how much her dear George loved her. We are bothered to death with such visitors."—New York Mail and Express.

Advice to Newspaper Contributors.

Write only when you have something to say and then charge a price for your work. Not the price that you wish to get but that which the overstocked market is likely to pay. And, though Maurice Thompson did say: "The waste basket is the true cradle of literary art," do not cradle your own work in your own basket unless you are quite sure that its ill success is due to lack of worth rather than to the fact that you sent it to the wrong stall. Vegetables won't do for botanists, remember, any more than roses will satisfy the pangs of hunger. So send your farm products to the green grocer; your crisp facts to the daily press, but to the magazines. It is so true that ignorance of the section where readers wait to snub just what you are writing to print consigns a forceful message from your brain to theirs to an untimely grave in the waste basket.

Last, if a manuscript is not satisfactory when completed do not send it out, but lay aside until one day you pull it out of its pigeon hole for reparation. Then to open it will prove either a pretty good thing, or when you come to your well coded ideas as to a stranger's the one thing lacking will be at once apprehended and supplied. Make it money's worth and claim your wages—or leave the field for those who are living to work and working to live.—Trister Ohi in The Journalist.

Memorial to Highland Mary.

The memorial of Highland Mary has taken definite shape. It appears the proposal originated with the Glasgow Cowal society, who ask the co-operation of all Burns clubs in the erection of a memorial to Highland Mary at her birthplace, Dunoon, in Cowal. The site they have offered—the rocky ridge of the Castle Hill, between the road and the sea—is very prominent, and the memorial, when erected, will be seen from a great distance, and all the Clyde steamers will pass within a stone's throw of it. The subject and the site alike demand a handsome structure.—Cleveland Leader.

John Ericson is now 84, and knows all he ever learned.

A Congressman's Last Words.

The last words of the late ex-Representative William Kimmel, of Maryland, were: "I am nearing port, but fear not the breakers; the captain is aboard and all is well."

G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY.

A CATASTROPHE.

The cat stood on the freezing fence,
Where he for fun had lied.
At midnight prompt did he commence
To paint the back yard red.

There demon-like and black he screamed
Arbaged to feel the storm.
Of mirth, which from windows streamed
Straight at his fur off form.

Bonjacks rolled on. He would not go
Without Maria's word;
Maria in the kitchen low.
His yowls no longer heard.

Maria? Mr. Thomas cried,
"Marish, must you stay?"
And but the booming boots replied
That fast was thrown away.

Then came a gunshot's thunder sound;
The cat—oh, where was he?
Ask of his fragments strewed around
In that catastrophe.

With bootjacks, tricks and many avarice
The sleepers did their part.
But the no blit thing which perished there
Was that old cat so smart.

—H. C. Dodge in Chicago Sun.

A MARTYR OF FASHION.

In days, not old, when nights were cold,
And Jack Frost held his sway,
A Duke held, with wings of gold,
Sang merrily his lay-hay.

Sang merrily his lay-hay,
My love is wondrous fair,

With lots of cash to spare,
And the' w' cold. So swell I'm told,

No overcoat to wear,
So I'll be bold, and tho' it's cold,

No overcoat I'll wear.

—A. W. H. in Life.

NOTHING TO SAY.

A maiden never should be seen
To smoke a cigarette,
For knees smirched with nicotine
Are n. g., you can be.

—Merchant Traveler.

It's very nice for you to talk
About the proper way,
But, young man with the cigarette,
What has the girl to say?

—Washington Crisis.

Tis true she douts at cigarettes,
But (as we've often heard),
She's have just alit at that time,
And isn't sayin' a word.

—Merchant Traveler.

A MOVING TALE.

The novelist paused awhile to think,
And may be paused awhile to drink;

"A moving tale, I would fain indulge—

Tell me, oh, tell me, of what shall I write?"

Why, write of the cat who is rushing away
From bootjacks and better, in deadly array.
I think it will prove a success without fail,
For most surely that's a moving tail.

—Gosnell's Sun.

ROYAL MAIL LINE



CALGARY

AND

MACLEOD.

Commencing the 1st inst. will leave Calgary
as follows, arriving at MacLeod Woodshead
on Thursday, arriving at Lethbridge on Saturday.
For passenger or express rates apply to

G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY.

OR

WM. BLACK MACLEOD.

Glanville's Clothing House.

Stephen Avenue.

Our stock of Clothing, Gents Furnishings

Hats and Caps etc., is now complete.

Pants-Pants-Pants

In this department will be found some
of the newest and choices goods in
the market at prices that

CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Ties, Collars and Cuffs'

Braces, Hosiery Etc.,

In endless variety.

J. F. GLANVILLE & CO

Have You Seen

The Light Running DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE?

YOU HAVEN'T!

Then you don't know anything about solid comfort in doing your sewing, and never will know until you have seen and operated this Light Running Machine.

The DOMESTIC should be in everyone's home—it makes the tired mother and over worked housewife more cheerful, it brings back the smile and banishes the blues caused by using the old common machines.

Don't let another day pass without securing one on easy terms from

S. A. RAMSAY, Calgary.

N. B.—Oil and needles of all kinds kept in stock. Reparing promptly attended to. Drapery, Organs, Buckboards, Buggies, Wagons, Reapers, Plows of all kinds, Forces and Lift Pumps etc.

Moran, Collins & Co., Miles City, Montana.

The largest and finest line of Stock Saddles in the Northwest.

Chaps, Spurs, Ropes, Bridles, Bits, etc., in endless variety.

Special Prices for five or more outfitts bought at one time.

w180-GM

CALGARY DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD

LUCAS & EWER, Publishers.

The best advertising medium in the Northwest Territories.

We are busy as hatters this month taking stock and preparing for the arrival of our NEW SPRING STOCK, which comprises all the Latest and Most Desirable Novelties.

For SPRING and SUMMER!

We would thank our many customers and the public for their generous support during the past few years, which has been of such a character as to necessitate us to greatly increase our purchases and surpass any previous effort in close and judicious buying.

WE EXPECT OUR STOCK EARLY.

The goods are right and the prices such as will command them to every purchaser. We will be somewhat confined for room for another season, but hope soon to overcome this difficulty and introduce our customers to more commodious quarters, furnished with all the latest improvements and facilities for conducting our business to the greatest advantage and convenience of our customers and pleasure of ourselves. Call early and examine our goods.

RANKIN & ALLAN, STEPHEN AVENUE

THE COUNTRY DRUG STORE.

Now the Young Clerk Lightens the Tedium of Business.
The young drug clerk is alone. His employer has gone to the city to buy stock. There has not been a customer in the store for more than an hour. The drug clerk feels homesick. He goes pensively out at the deserted village street, and muses upon the vanity of all things here below. An open book lies upon the counter before him. It is "Daniel Deronda." Somebody has advised the drug clerk to read it, and he has been trying to do so. But he doesn't like it. He is disappointed, for he began it under the impression that it was a detective story. It makes him sleepy.

The drug clerk is a thing of beauty, and is calculated to be a joy forever. He wears a check suit, a blue scarf with a large pin representing a mortar and pestle (suggestive of his devotion to business and a very high collar). His natural attractions are further enhanced by a large amethyst ring upon the little finger of his right-hand, and a blonde bang which long and careful training has reduced to a state of complete subjection.



But see! the expression of gloom upon his features gives place to a sunny smile. He sees a maiden coming up the village street, and he knows that the chances are very large that she will not be able to get past the door. He pulls down his cuffs, and assumes what he believes to be an attitude of undisturbed grace. The door opens, she enters, and the following dialogue ensues:

She—All alone, Cy?
He—Why? good afternoon, Addie. Yes, things are rather quiet. Haven't seen you for an age.

She—You saw me at church last Sunday. He (with a killing glance)—Well, three days away from you seem an age.

She—Cy Whittaker, you're getting worse and worse!

He—I know I am. Guess you'll have to undertake my cure. Hey! (Brief intermission for giggling).

She—What are you reading? "Daniel Deronda." Do you like it?

He (guardedly)—Do you?

She—I think it perfectly splendid. Don't you?

He (promptly)—Perfectly magnificent! Going to the Methodist tea party to-morrow night?

She (with snarl)—Me! No, sir; I don't mix with that sort.

He—Kinder, aren't you Addie? Some nice folks down to the Methodist church.

She—Oh, yes, I suppose there are—the Griswold girls, for instance. I heard it said yesterday that the Griswolds must be a very unhealthy family—judging from the number of times a week those girls visit this store.

He (slightly hysterical)—Ho! Ho! Ho! Now, that annoys me. Who said it?

She—I shan't tell you.

He—Yes, do!

She—I won't.

He—Well, I know who it was; it was that Higgins girl.

She—Perhaps it was, and perhaps it wasn't. He (dismally)—This ain't the first time that that girl has tried to make trouble between you and me. But she can't influence me. And as for the Griswold girls, you can judge how much I care for them when I tell you that, though they were round here this morning urging me to go to the tea party, what you have said has decided me not to attend it. (Assumes an expression of tenderness.)

She—I am sure it is a matter of indifference to me whether you go or not.

He (ignoring the remark)—I think I shall take in the concert at the Presbyterian church—that is, if I can get any one to go with me.

She (trembling slightly)—You seem in such demand that there ought not to be any difficulty about that.

He—Well, I'm a little particular about my company. But if you would accompany me—

She—Oh, Cy! Fanny Berry will be there; and what would she say? She'd just be wild.

He (with dignity)—Miss Berry's opinions are a matter of perfect indifference to me.

She—Well, I'll go, Cy, and I'll wear my plum-colored silk; and you be sure to call for me very early, and—oh, my goodness!

He—Why, what's the matter, Addie?

She (in great agitation)—I forgot all about it! Grandma has got one of her fits—a dreadful one, this time—and I sent me round here to get the old prescription put up (produces bottle); and I forgot all about it, and poor grandma may be dead by this time. Do hurry and get the stuff ready, Cy!

The young man prepares the prescription in about thirty seconds, and hurries his visitor off, fearing great solicitude for the neglected invalid. And as Addie disappears round the corner, he murmurs:

"Just in time! In another minute Susie Griswold would have been here."

Then he wipes his brow with his silk handkerchief, and adorns his features in one of his most fascinating smiles, as he turns to welcome Susie Griswold, who enters and greets the conqueror of all hearts with an ill-assumed air of indifference.

So runs the world away.—Tid Bits.

A Distinction by Birth.

"One of my schoolmates," said an old man, "was a rich man's son. I was a poor boy. He had more pocket money in a week than I ever handled in my life. He is now a conductor of a street car."

"And you?"

"I'm the driver of the car."—Harper's Bazaar.

No Protection.

Old Gentleman (walking very carefully)—Hello, bub! This fine snow sort of covers up the ice so that you can't see it, doesn't it?

Small Boy (holding on to the fence)—You're right, dianan; but you feel it just as much when you slip down.—Lowell Citizen.

EDITOR GRADY AT HOME.

What a Reporter Saw in and About the Sanctum.

In May last a Memphis reporter, who was swinging around the southern circuit in search of a newspaper that could not exist without his services, chanced to visit Atlanta and called upon Mr. Grady.

He says: "It was not exactly a friendly call, as Mr. Grady had not the honor of my acquaintance. My mission was one of business exclusively, and the social amenities of journalism were lost sight of in the hope of getting a job at almost anything a week. In front of The Constitution building I saw three reporters standing and gazing reverently up at the third floor corner window. I knew them to be reporters by their fashionable attire and intellectual forehead. I asked them in what part of the building Mr. Grady might be found. They simply pointed with jeweled forefingers in the direction they were looking, and resumed their orisons. The elevator boy was startled when told that I wished to be set down on Mr. Grady's floor. He evidently considered me rash. At the second floor we took on several compositions. I knew they were composers, because they were anxious to ramble and bore themselves as men who carry the earth in a typewriter.

"I remarked to one of them that I wished to see Mr. Grady.

"'Rather it was you than me,' he replied, with a sympathy that was a little puzzling to me then. It didn't puzzle me ten minutes later.

"On reaching the third floor the elevator boy pointed me silently down a spacious hall lined with rare plants and adorned here and there with costly works of art in bronze and marble. At the further end was a massive door of carved oak. In the center of the middle panel was round in it about the size of a half dollar and just below this a silver bell pull. I heard a knock a twist and in a moment a mellow tenor voice was heard through the opening asking who was there. I told my name and business.

"'Beg pardon for standing you off,' said the owner of the voice, opening the door. 'I thought you were a congressman; we're so posterized with 'em here.'

"I entered a luxuriously appointed anteroom and confronted a handsome young man wearing a priceless diamond ring and a delicate band.

"Wait here until I seek the Presence," he said, solemnly, and disappeared through an inner door.

"By this time nerve was as scarce about my person as the price of board.

"Presently the handsome young man returned and said, 'He will see you.'

"I followed him and found myself in Mr. Grady's audience chamber. It was furnished with oriental splendor. There were four persons in the room—the governor of the state, a United States senator, a stenographer and the man I was seeking. The great journalist was seated on a rich divan, dictating to the stenographer, while the others hung breathlessly upon his words. I took him to be about 40 years old. He is thickset and has the appearance of a man whose stomach never gets left, if he knows it. His head is round and covered with a short growth of black hair, his face sallow, smooth, shaven and lighted by a pair of cold, piercing black eyes. His voice is well modulated, but penetrating. It went through me like a knitting needle and stuck in the wall beyond.

"Tell him," he said to the shorthand man. "I have my eye upon you, and if Gordon does not get a majority of the delegation from your county—Well, sir," suddenly discovering me, "what do you want?"

"I thought Uncle Remus was here," I stammered out. Nothing else occurred to me. I was paralyzed.

"'You'll find him down at Miss Sally's,' replied Mr. Grady, and somehow in about a minute I found myself on the pavement outside.

"Everybody in Atlanta seems to regard Mr. Grady as the greatest product of Georgia, and the awful reverence with which he is treated is not confined to the employees of The Constitution. He is the king bee in that jing town and beyond all compare is the most overpowering journalistic magnate I ever encountered."—Memphis Avalanche.

FROM PLENTY TO POVERTY.

A Sixteen Course Dinner at Delmonico's. A Manager's Career.

When Charles Bradlaugh visited this country the Lotus Club gave him a dinner. The feast was eaten in the old club house on Irving place. It was an elaborate affair, winding its way through sixteen courses or so, with wine enough to float a three-decker. Opposite me at table sat a then prominent theatrical manager. He was jocular and he was hungry. He ate his way through the courses and drank his way down the card with scientific exactitude. Normally a corpulent man, his digestion assumed such proportions as were alarming to behold. The elasticity of his tissues was I am convinced, tested to the uttermost point of tension. When I left the table he was still nibbling crumbs and washing them down with deep draughts of punch fiery enough to put the Sun choleric mixture to the blush.

I strolled up Broadway to cool off and dropped in at the Park Theatre. After an act of Oskey Hall's "Crucible," or something equally diverting, I went over to the Palais club restaurant with some friends.

As we chatted at the bar a suffocated voice behind the screen, which separated the restaurant from the front of the house, called out: "I say, waitah, nevah mind those chops; give me a perish house steak and mushrooms instead!"

It was my theatrical manager; my devourer of sixteen courses, with trimmings, and for half an hour I stood and covertly watched him, in honest admiration, toppling off the Bradlaugh banquet with a dessert of beef and Burgundy. I had once heard him estimate the daily expenses of a gentleman for meat and drink at \$25 and concluded them extravagant. I now wondered how he could get enough for such a ridiculously trifling sum. He got along with a much less before he dropped dead the other day, for he was the William Stuart of whom the papers had a good deal to say the other morning.

The first time I met Stuart he was the acting manager of what is now the Star, and was then Wallack's theatre. The last time was a few weeks ago, when I went into the shabby saloon attached to the house to write a few lines about a first performance. The manager, the gourmand, the jolly adventurer of two continents, was snoring in a chair tipped back against the wall, with half a mug of sour, flat beer beside him. He was old and gray and by no means savory of aspect. He breathed in his sleep with hollow rumblings and explosions of choking snorts. How far off Delmonico's was that night! How many years away was a porter house garnished with mushrooms! The salts shrive the sinew, with the golden tongue. Thy life carried its own punishment.—Alfred Trumble in the Journalist.

Georgia全省。

In former days Georgia—that is the great crackpotland of Georgia—was settled from little colonies of other states and countries. Thus, each section preserved traces of the local dialect spoken in the region whence the settlers emigrated. In the mountain countries people say "we'un" and "you'un," "kin you'n tell we'un the way," etc. In wire grass Georgia these expressions are not used except in rare instances. In the mountains they call it a "hunk o' bread," meaning a pie. In the wire grass it is a "chunk o' bread." So it goes. What is common in one section is strange in another.

What is said of the whites is especially true of the negroes. The negroes of the northern and middle counties speak a dialect that is in many ways different from the outlandish gibberish jabbered by the salt water darkies, whose gabble is about as intelligible as the chatter of rice birds that infest their own tide water plantations. And yet the guileless author will bear a conversation between two city hackmen and retire to his study and evince a dialect sketch that is a cross between the "tarwheel twaddle" and the talk of the typical dude minstrel with formidable shirt front and burnt cork accompaniments.—Atlanta Constitution.

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Feed & Sale Stabel

BAIN BROS. desire to say that they keep hay and feed for sale, and rigs for hire, at all hours at reasonable prices, at Atlantic Avenue,

NEXT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, And no pains are spared to give satisfaction to patrons.

BAIN BROS.

BANFF:-DAIRY !

R. WYNNT will open a Dairy at Banff about the middle of April with

25 COWS, and will be prepared to supply the

MINES, THE SPRINGS AND ALL OTHERS in the park with

FRESH MILK AND BUTTER, which will be delivered daily.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Spring and Summer Goods at
THE CROWN HOUSE
Large Shipments arriving Daily, English, Scotch, French and
Canadian Suitings and Trouserings

The Tailoring Department
under MR. GLASS is booming. Satisfaction guaranteed
every Sale.

Ready made Clothing, New, Neat and Cheap,
Soft and Stiff Hats, the latest and best,

White and Colored Shirts, Fresh as Daisies.

Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, do.

Fine Underclothing and Hosiery in all styles and Sizes.

GRAND STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Sateens, etc., in the loveliest shades,
Embroideries, White and Colored, all new,
Grettons, Ginghams, etc., charming.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

A PLEASURE TO SHOW GOODS.

H. Collins

DUNN & LINEHAM Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,

GAME

MUTTON,

and

PORK,

FISH

FEAL.



in

SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.

Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Close cuts on Car Lots.

I. G. BAKER & CO'S New Store.

Is now open and filled with all the best good in our many lines, the manufacturers turn out and offer for sale. In Dry Goods we have an immense stock such as

FRENCH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PRINTS.

Latest Styles in Dress Goods.

Trimmed Millinery and Shapes.

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Flouncing and Laces.

Latest designs in Tapestry, Brussels and Hemp Carpets, Also Lawns and other Curtains.

No trouble to show goods and no offence if you do now buy.

CLOTHING

GENTS FURNISHINGS.

Straw and Stetson's fur felt Hats,

Endless variety of

TIES, CLOVES, COLLARS & SHIRTS

Orders taken for Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this line we handle American and Canadian Goods and as in all our other lines we will not be undersold.

C

The Calgary Herald.

FRIDAY APRIL 29, 1887.

OF LOCAL INTEREST,

This side walk is completed so far as Scarth street.

Masons Douglas & Sturritt expect their new team and dray on Tuesday.

The train from the west did not arrive last night and has been cancelled.

Rev Mr Davis will conduct religious at Bank and Ambachts on Sunday next.

T McNeill, late of McNeill & Simms, now furnishes the razor at the City barber shop.

There will be a meeting of stockmen at Macleod on May 6th to fix a date for starting operations on the round-up.

The new Mr Birne has imported a tricycle, trolley-car or the Bicycle Club before; for three of a kind built two pair.

The corner is being placed on 16 Baker's store, and even in the uncompleted state is a vast improvement.

Mr Field, chemist, who lately started in business next Groat's store, starts for England tonight on private business.

It is reported that Dr Orton, ex-M P, is about to become a permanent resident of Alberta and will have his residence at Banff.

A D MacPherson left for Victoria today with the necessary plant for a flour mill. It is for the Indian agency on the Saskatchewan.

Masons Wellington & McKenzie are opening out a stock of dry goods in Denbow's block. The tail has removed to the same building.

Masons McCoskie & Kemp have just completed the plans for a pair of seven room cottages to be erected on section 16. They are for Mr Macdonald.

There will be a running race tomorrow afternoon on the prairie south of the track, 1½ mile route, 2 mds, between Happy Jack and Black Prince, for \$50 a side.

Some thoroughbred stock arrived for the Cochrane rancho yesterday. They are at present at Ford's stable. The manager intends removing them to Cochrane to day.

At the Royal—J H Morrison, B A Ranch; J E Montague, Leeds, New Oxford; C J Brownings, Banff; E B Cochran, Ed Head, J L Hamilton, C F Grangin, E Taylor, J Blair, R W Cowan, G Pearson, D Hosack, W W Stewart, Cockrane.

It has been decided to hold a meeting in the Methodist church on Thursday evening next for the discussion of the liquor question. A representative of those in favor of license will be allowed half an hour in which to present the claims of the license cause and Rev Mr Betts half an hour to reply on behalf of the negative. All are invited.

A gentleman walking towards the west end of the town the other night stumbled over a dead dog; a little farther on he came across the body of a horse. The dog was very dead and smell accordingly; the horse was not quite as dead as the dog, but if we have a few more warm days the people in that section will be entertained in a way they will not appreciate. Councilor Allan should be telegraphed for immediately.

From Saturday's Daily.

Is this the gentle spring,
Of which the poets sing,
Or is it but the tempest winter's tattered
robe?

And must we wait awhile
For May-time's sunny smile,
And for the fresh mosquito's aggravating
probe?

Rev. A H Cameron is in town.

E F Jenkins, of Dog Pound, is in town.

A H Allan, of Moose Jaw beer fame, is in town.

Mr T B Lafferty is going east next week on a trip.

Mr M R O'Laughlin, of Winnipeg, arrived last night.

GENERAL STRANGE is at present enjoying the hospitality of Hon. Mr Joly at Lethbridge.

Our customs duties collected at Calgary for the year ended June 30th, 1886, amounted to \$1,749 06.

Cong. Allan is going to Banff for a few weeks to run the new store which his firm is opening there.

Mr John Lincoln returned from the east this morning, but at once set out on another six days trip into the south country.

The Woman's Temperance Union of Calgary is gaining strength daily and is making its influence felt in unorganized places.

H L Johnston, of Morley, writes to our Herald to say that it is in no time that he has resigned his position as C P M.

Mr J. Rossiter, wife and children, have arrived from Winnipeg. Mr Koch

ever has been appointed assistant land agent.

Miss Macdonald, daughter of Sir John, will spend at least two months at Banff. She is comfortably located at the Tapadas.

Mr F P McMullen, representing the Northwest Electric Light Co, has returned to Calgary for the purpose of securing a company to light the town by electricity.

WINNIPEG CALL:—Eight women and twelve children arrived in the city Wednesday evening from Eau Claire, Wis., en route to Calgary, where their husbands have located.

SECTION 15, west of Scarth street, is being surveyed, but it is not the intention of the Townsite Trustees to place it on the market at present. The survey is being made for the purpose of having it registered.

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From Monday's Daily.

The Calgary Brass Band, assisted by the N W M Police band will give a concert in Boynton Hall on Tuesday, May 9. A despatch to the Tribune states that the Rielites in the Quebec Legislature propose to pay a pension to Riel's widow. The question will doubtless cause a great deal of discussion but there is another question of far more moment to settle—that who will be appointed to pay the money to the deceased lady? It will be remembered that Madam Riel did not long survive her unfortunate husband.

There was plenty of amusement at the gymnasium on Saturday evening, for the large numbers who attended. On the outside the Calgary Brass Band discoursed sweet strains for an hour or so, while inside many flirted with the treacherous roller. Later on there was a race for a silver cup between two young lightning skaters, Gouin and Weare, mile heats, two in three. The former won, hands down, Weare's skates being in poor condition. Then there was an exhibition of the manly art, in which the High River giant, Mr. Ross, pounded little George Irvine all around the ring, but George stood it longer than his opponent, the latter not being in good condition. George thinks that if Ross was in condition he could tackle John L Sullivan.

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The pay car returned from the west to-day and proceeded east.

Mr. E. L. Cutten, who has been at Banff for a few weeks, is returning to Winnipeg.

WORK is progressing rapidly on the school building. The stone foundation is nearly finished.

The Sarco braves came into town this afternoon and are beginning a "grub" dance at Baker's corner as we go to press.

Mr. H. Collins' palatial residence is rapidly approaching completion. It will be one of the handsomest houses in the Northwest.

"KAMLOOPS," one of the oldest engines on the C. P. R., pulled a freight east to-day. It was used by Onderdook on the first section of the Pacific Division.

THE train which arrived from the east last night was made up at Medicine Hat, there being a washout east of Winnipeg which prevents through traffic. There were no mails on the train.

THE FREE PRESS says: "The municipality of Qu'Appelle offered fifty cents for gophers' tails. The clerk of the municipality has been kept busy paying out the bounty. Parties who were out shooting got quite a number of gophers minus their tails. The explanation now is that the Indians snare the gophers, take the tails off and let the gophers go so as to grow another tail for next year's bounty. The untutored children of the prairie gopher, the municipality in good shape." That's all right for a joke, but if our ancient contemporary wants to know the scientific explanation of the phenomenon of tailless gophers we would state for its information that the gophers chew their own tails off so as to evade the law.

From Wednesday's Daily.

JUDGE ROULEAU left for Edmonton today to hold Court. Donald McLeod drove him.

NEARLY every other man you meet to-day is a groom and everybody is talking about weddings.

THE SARCO are nearly all camped on the hill southwest of the town and consequently they will be a greater nuisance than ever.

Mr. Miquelon is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances and is not suffering much from his wound. The bullet has not been extracted yet.

Mr. John Lincoln returned from the east this morning, but at once set out on another six days trip into the south country.

The Woman's Temperance Union of Calgary is gaining strength daily and is making its influence felt in unorganized places.

H L Johnston, of Morley, writes to our Herald to say that it is in no time that he has resigned his position as C P M.

Mr J. Rossiter, wife and children, have arrived from Winnipeg. Mr Koch

ever has been appointed assistant land agent.

Miss Macdonald, daughter of Sir John, will spend at least two months at Banff. She is comfortably located at the Tapadas.

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